

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A power supply device having several switch-mode power supplies connected in parallel to supply at least one load (32), each switch-mode power supply generating an output current  $I_0$  and an output voltage  $U_0(I_0, R_L)$  that is a function of the output current  $I_0$  and a load resistance  $R_L$ , and having a control device for each switch-mode power supply, wherein ~~characterized in that~~ the control device has a first stage (50) having a P element (54) that receives a P element input voltage which is derived from the output voltage  $U_0(I_0, R_L)$ , and generates a P element control voltage  $U_{VS}$ , that is used to control the respective switch-mode power supply, the first stage being active when  $0 \leq I_0 \leq I_{0P}$ ,  
a second stage (60) having a current imaging circuit which reproduces the output current  $I_0$  of the respective switch-mode power supply and generates an output current control voltage  $U_p$  which is used to control the respective switch-mode power supply, the second stage being active when  $I_{0P} \leq I_0 \leq I_{0S}$ , and  
a third stage (70) having an amplifier circuit (74) which amplifies a signal proportional to the output current  $I_0$  and generates an amplified output current control voltage  $m \cdot U_S$  which is used to control the respective switch-mode power supply, the third stage being active when  $I_{0S} \leq I_0 \leq I_K$ .
2. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to claim 1, wherein ~~characterized in that~~ the second stage is also active when  $I_{0S} \leq I_0$ .
3. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to claim 1 ~~or 2, characterized in that~~ wherein  $I_{0P}$  is a first threshold value of the output current  $I_0$  which characterizes the limit of a normal operating range;  $I_{0S}$  is a second threshold value of the output current  $I_0$  which characterizes the limit of an operating range with a heavier load; and  $I_K$  characterizes a short circuit current limitation.

4. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to ~~one of the above claims, characterized in that~~ claim 1, wherein the control device has a pulse width modulation circuit (80) which receives the P element control voltage  $U_{VS}$ , the output current control voltage  $U_P$  and the amplified output current control voltage  $U_S$  and generates a control signal  $U_T$  for the respective switch-mode power supply in response thereto.
5. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to ~~one of the above claims, characterized in that~~ claim 4, wherein the first stage (50) has a voltage divider (51, 52, 53) that generates a P element input voltage proportional to the output voltage  $U_0$ .
6. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to claim 5, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the P element (54) of the first stage (50) has an operational amplifier, one of whose inputs receives the P element input voltage and whose other input receives a first reference voltage  $U_{REF1}$  and whose output emits the P element control voltage  $U_{VS}$ .
7. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to ~~4 and~~ claim 6, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the operational amplifier (54) is connected to the pulse width modulation circuit (80) via a blocking diode (36).
8. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to ~~one of the above claims, characterized in that~~ claim 1, wherein the second stage (60) has a transformer element (62) that is connected in parallel to the main transformer element (26) of the respective switch-mode power supply and generates an output signal that is proportional to the output current  $I_0$  of the switch-mode power supply.
9. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to claim 8, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein downstream from the transformer element (62), a zener diode (63) and an RC circuit (64, 65) are connected which generate the output current control voltage  $U_P$  as a function of the transformer output signal when  $I_0 \geq I_{0P}$ ,  $U_P$  being proportional to  $I_0$ .

10. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to ~~one of the above claims,~~  
~~characterized in that~~ claim 1, wherein the third stage (70) is connected downstream from  
the second stage (60) and the output current control voltage  $U_p$ , which is proportional to  
the output current  $I_0$  of the switch-mode power supply, forms the input signal of the third  
stage (70).
11. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to ~~one of the claims 1 to 9,~~  
~~characterized in that~~ claim 1, wherein the third stage (70) is connected in parallel to the  
second stage (60) and has a further current imaging circuit which reproduces the output  
current  $I_0$  of the switch-mode power supply.
12. (Currently Amended) A power supply device according to claim 10 ~~or 11,~~  
~~characterized in that~~ wherein the third stage (70) has an amplifier circuit (74) one of  
whose inputs is connected to the current imaging circuit via a further RC circuit (72, 73)  
and whose other input is connected to the reference voltage  $U_{REF3}$  and whose output  
emits the amplified output current control voltage  $mU_s$ .
13. (Original) A power supply device according to claim 12, wherein the amplifier  
circuit (74) of the third stage (70) is designed in such a way that it has a high  
amplification factor  $m \gg 1$ .
14. (New) A power supply device according to claim 11, wherein the third stage (70) has  
an amplifier circuit (74) one of whose inputs is connected to the current imaging circuit  
via a further RC circuit (72, 73) and whose other input is connected to the reference  
voltage  $U_{REF3}$  and whose output emits the amplified output current control voltage  $mU_s$ .

15. (New) A power supply device according to claim 14, wherein the amplifier circuit (74) of the third stage (70) is designed in such a way that it has a high amplification factor  $m \gg 1$ .